THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1832. NO. 45.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND SEGAR

MANUFACTURER.

NO. 33 Hand street, Pittsburgh, offers for sale, on the most liberal terms—

Scotch and Rappee Snuff;
Box Tobacco, 2 and 8 lumps to the pound;
Ladies' Twist do 8 and 9 rolls do
Spun Plug do 2, 3, 5, and 6 rolls do
Virginia Twist do 5, 8, and 13 twists do
Cavendish do 1 do do
Spanish and half Spanish Cigars;
Melee and American do

☞All the above articles are warranted to be of the first quality. February 17, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1813.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

TO BE LET.

I WISH to dispose of the unexpired Lease (2 years from the first of April next) of the house which I now occupy, No. 138 Liberty street. This house is large, and completely finished—from the cellar to the garret—and, from its central situation, is well calculated for a Boarding House. The large Store Room and Cellar in front, will be let with the dwelling, if required.

☞Possession will be given on the first of April, or sooner, to a person who would accommodate a few genteel boarders. For further particulars, apply to WM. B. FOSTER.
January 20, 1832.—tf

EXCHANGE.

UNCURRENT Notes of all the Banking institutions in the United States, bought at the lowest rates of Exchange. *Every description of Gold* wanted at all times, for which the highest premium will be paid. Bank of England Notes, and Broken Bank paper bought and sold. Drafts and Notes of hand collected on all the principal cities and towns in the United States, by GEO. A. COOK, *Lottery and Exchange Broker,* No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Dec 16.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
Thos. C. Perkins, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor,*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*
July 26, 1831.—tf

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully, MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.
November 4—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine,* as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

48 HOGSHEADS OF TOBACCO.—Just received by M. ATWOOD,
Feb. 7. Corner Wood and Front streets

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.
July 1—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, (*the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,*) where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830-tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy,* Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'Kee, Clarke & Co. } Pittsburgh.
Jas. Adams, Jr. & Co. }
Hamilton Stewart, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831.—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings,* &c. &c. will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned have associated themselves under the firm of CASSAT & HUTCHISON, for the purpose of transacting a Commission, Forwarding, and Grocery Business, in this place. They have taken the Warehouse, No. 8, Market street, recently occupied by Messrs. James Adams, Jr. & Co., and are prepared to attend to any business they may be intrusted with.

ROBERT S. CASSAT,
BENJAMIN HUTCHISON.
February 7.—tf

COTTON.

42 BALES COTTON—Just landed—for sale by M. ATWOOD.
Jan. 27. Corner Wood and Front streets

Caps! Caps!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ *Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

TICKINGS AND CALICOES.—Six bales Ashton and Delaware Tickings—Seven cases Calicoes, Blue and Fancy colours: Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,
Nov. 4—tf Corner of Wood and Front Streets

BAYARD'STOWN STEEL WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE public are respectfully informed that these works, under the late firm of S. Broadmeadow & Co., are now continued in operation by S. Broadmeadow, to whom all orders are requested to be directed.

S. Broadmeadow, having had much experience in England, in the manufacturing of this article, has succeeded in making from the American Iron, in Pittsburgh, Steel of equal quality to that imported, to the entire satisfaction of those friends who have favored him with their orders.

Part of the steel made by him has the brand of P. Shoenberger, and subsequently of P. Shoenberger & Son: but as those gentlemen are about to commence the same business, the iron manufacturer's name will in future be discontinued, and the steel manufacturer's name labeled on the bar.

It is considered quite unnecessary, at this date, to say any thing more than to observe that three years' experience has fixed its value, and thirteen of the most respectable scientific mechanics of this city have testified to this, through the medium of the public papers, two years ago. Nov 25

J. BAXTER & CO.

FROM NEW YORK,

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the public generally, that they have taken Store, No. 136 Liberty Street, near Saint Clair Street, Pittsburgh, where they offer, *fresh from the New York Market,* a general assortment of European, India, and American DRY GOODS, at *Wholesale and Retail*—among which, are English, French, and American Prints, Ginghams, and Muslins; Eng. and Amer. Flannels; Eng., French, and German Merinos; Merino Circassians; Superfine, and extra-superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Queens Cloths; Rose Blankets; French and India Satins; French Ærophane, and Italian Crapes, assorted colors; Colored Florences and Sarsenets; Plain Black, Blue Black, Changeable, Figured, and Mode colored Gros de Swiss, Gros de Naples, and Gros de Berlin Silks; Black and Blue Black Marcelins, and Italian Lustrings; Fine Black Satin Levantines; Black and Blue Black Satin Turc; Black Silk Velvets; Tabby do. assorted colours; Satin, Taffeta and Gauze Rib bons assorted; Fine Satin do. high colored, for trimming Winter Hats; Plain and open work, Black, White and Random, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose and Half Hose; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black, White and assorted dress Gloves, of finest quality: Tamboured and Floss wrought Capes, Collars, Pelirines, Chimisets and Spencers; Plain and Twilled Silk pocket Hdkfs.; Extra fine Paungee do. fancy colors; Plain and Printed muslin Cravats; Plain Black and Plaid Italian do. Heavy Black India do.; Ladies' Poplin Crape, Figured Silk, Algerine and Prussian fancy dress Hdkfs.; Embossed Silk Velvet Reticules, a new and elegant article; Corded Muslin Skirts; Cashmere, Merino, Raw Silk, Twilled Cotton and other Shawls, in variety; Extra Fine Thibet Wool and Crape, do. printed; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas; Fine Linen, Linen Cambric, and Pocket Hdkfs.; 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets, very fine; Bobbinet footing; Cotton and Linen Floss; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Fine wrought Cambric Muslin Insertings; Fine Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins and Bishops Lawn; Figured Swiss Muslins; Black, White and Green Gause Veils, very large and rich; Misses' Green Barage do. for winter; Fine Italian Crape Mourning Veils, extra size and deep borders; Mixed Silk Camblets for Ladies' Cloaks, Pelisses and Riding Habits; Fine-Goat hair Camblets; Scarlet and Blue Damask Breakfast and Tea Cloths; do. do. Plaid do. —Also, an assortment of ready made clothing, such as Pantaloons, Roundabouts, Pea Coats, Flushing Jackets, Hunting Coats, Sattinet and Cloth Coats; Valencia and Velvet Vests; Figured Silk do; Silk Moreen do, a new and elegant article; Extra-superfine Cloth Pantaloons, and Dress Coats, made in New York, in the newest style;—A good assortment of Ladies' Prunell and Morocco Slips, Shoes, Boots, and Gaiter Boots; Misses' and Infants' Prunell and Morocco slips; and a few New York manufactured Hats, of a very superior style and quality.

All of the above goods will be offered at such prices as shall be advantageous to purchasers.—Traders and others from the country will do well to "come and see." J. B. & Co. will esteem it a favor if the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and vicinity will call and examine quality and prices, whether they wish to purchase or not. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 1831.—tf.

HOUSES TO LET.

THE Subscriber offers for rent, a large Three Story Brick House, suitable for a Store and Dwelling House, situate in the Diamond, next door to the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Possession can be given immediately.

Also, two Two Story Brick Dwelling Houses, and one Two Story Frame Dwelling, situate on Marbury street, between Liberty and Penn streets. These houses are in excellent order. Possession can be given 1st April, 1832.

Also, two Two Story Frame Dwelling Houses, situate at the end of Fourth street, in good order, and pleasantly situated—possesion can be given 1st April, 1832.

☞All these houses will be leased for one, two, three, four, or five years, on accommodating terms. Inquire of the Subscriber, at his residence, next door to the office of the Gazette, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh. MOSES CULLEN.
December 2, 1831.—tf

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery, generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice.
Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,
MOORES & WILSON.
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.
To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.
JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.
THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,
FREDERICK RAPP.
December 30—tf

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business,* in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.

☞Refer to *Allen & Grant,* Pittsburgh, *C. Macalister, Jr. & Co.,* Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.,* or *Macalester & Yorke,* Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.,* or *Yorke, Macalester & Co.,* New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

AMERICAN RAIL ROAD JOURNAL.

THE subscriber is now publishing a weekly paper, called the AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL. A principal object in offering the proposed work to the Public, is to diffuse a more general knowledge of this important mode of internal communication, which, at this time, appears to engage the attention of almost every section of our country.

The American Railroad Journal is printed on a sheet of the largest size, (mammoth) and put up in a convenient form for binding, each number containing sixteen large octavo pages of *three* columns each. The selections, upon the subject of rail roads and other works of internal improvement, will be from the best authors, both of Europe and America, and will be occasionally illustrated by engravings. A part of this Journal will be devoted to the subject of internal improvement—giving a history of the first introduction of railroads into England and their improvements to the present day. It will also notice the meetings, in different sections of the country, upon the subject of railroads. The remaining part of the paper will contain the *Literary, Miscellaneous and News* matter of the *New York American, as prepared for that paper,* omitting *all political* subjects, except such as are of general concern.

The terms of the American Railroad Journal are *Three* dollars per annum, *payable in advance;* and will not be sent without. Any person who will obtain eight subscribers and remit the amount, shall have a copy gratis: and to companies of *ten* subscribers, who associate and remit twenty-five dollars, it will be sent for $2,50 each, per annum. The Journal will be sent for *any* length of time desired, if paid in advance. It will be published on *Saturdays.*

Letters upon the subject of the *American Railroad Journal* may be addressed, free of postage, to the publisher and part proprietor,

D. K. MINOR,
No. 35 Wall street, New York.

☞The second number of the Journal will be issued on the 7th of January—and on the Saturday of each following week. The numbers from the commencement, will be forwarded to all the subscribers until the end of the *first* half year.

NEW YORK AMERICAN, TRI-WEEKLY.

The *New York American* is now published *three times a week,* in addition to the *Daily* and *Semi-weekly,* as usual. This arrangement is made to accommodate a large class of business men in the *country,* who are desirous of seeing the *advertisements* of the day, yet are unwilling to encounter the expense of subscription and postage of a daily paper. By this arrangement, it will easily be perceived, their wishes may be gratified, at *one half* the expense of a daily paper, as most of the advertisements, both of the *Daily* and *Semi-Weekly* papers, will appear in the *Tri-Weekly* American; and the reading matter as published in the Daily paper. It will be issned on *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,* at *Five* dollars per annum, in advance,—to subscribers *out* of the city of New York, and forwarded, according to their order, and for *any* length of time.

All letters relating to the *Tri-Weekly American* may be addressed to the Publisher and part Proprietor, D. K. MINOR,
No. 35 Wall street, New York.

☞The New York American is published *Daily* at $10 per annum, and *Semi-Weekly,* at $4 per annum, *in advance,* as heretofore, at No 35 Wall street, New York.
Jan. 13.—6w.

To Millers, and others engaged in the manufacture of Flour.

FOR SALE—The New, Allegheny Flour Steam Grist Mill, of two run of French Burr Stones, and two Bolting Chests, equally adapted either to Merchant or Country Work: situated about 50 yards from the Canal, on an extensive lot, where all necessary buildings can be erected: in a thriving port of the town, where a considerable business in the above line can be done. For particulars, apply on the premises. Possession will be given on or before the first of April.
Feb. 3, 1832.—2wtfA

APPRENTICES.

ON or about the first of April next, we shall want two or three apprentices to the Tin Plate Business. As there will be vacancies at that time, application may be made to the subscribers until that time.

One apprentice to the Coppersmith Business will be taken immediately.

Journeymen Tin Plate Workers will find employment and the highest wages.

L. & P. PETERSON.
Feb. 3, 1832.—tfA

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.
Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 4, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 25th FEBRUARY, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Fifty-Four Number Lottery: 8 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is		$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	8,000		8,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,892		4,892
11	1,000		11,000
10	500		5,000
10	400		4,000
20	300		6,000
46	100		4,600
46	50		2,300
46	40		1,840
1150	20		23,000
8280	10		82,800
24804 tickets.			$198,432

Tickets,	$10 00	Halves,	$5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths,	1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The Register, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!
Feb. 17, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 4, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, FEB. 25th, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Fifty-Four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is		$30,000
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24804 tickets.			$198,432

Tickets,	$10 00	Halves,	$5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths,	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
Feb. 17, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 4, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of February, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Fifty-Four No. Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is		$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	8,000		8,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,892		4,892
11	1,000		11,000
10	500		5,000
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8280	10		82,800
24804 tickets.			$198,432

Tickets,	$10 00	Halves,	$5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths,	1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
February 17, 1832.

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Amulet, and for sale by DOBBIN & IRWIN, 16 Packs *BUFFALO ROBES,* 150,000 Common Cigars.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1832.—tf

POETRY.

THE SKIES.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Ay, gloriously thou standest there,
Beautiful, boundless firmament!
That, swelling wide o'er earth and air,
And round the horizon bent,
With that blue vault and sapphire wall,
Dost overhang and circle all.

Far, far below thee, tall gray trees
Arise, and piles built up of old,
And hills, whose ancient summits freeze
In the fierce light and cold.
The eagle soars his utmost height;
Yet far thou stretchest o'er his flight.

Thou hast thy frowns: with thee on high,
The storm has made his airy seat:
Beyond thy soft blue curtain lie
His stores of hail and sleet:
Thence the consuming lightnings break;
There the strong hurricanes awake.

Yet art thou prodigal of smiles—
Smiles sweeter than thy frowns are stern:
Earth sends, from all her thousand isles,
A song at their return:
The glory that comes down from thee,
Bathes in deep joy the land and sea.

The sun, the gorgeous sun, is thine.
The pomp that brings and shuts the day,
The clouds that round him change and shine,
The airs that fan his way.
Thence look the thoughtful stars, and there
The meek moon walks the silent air.

The sunny Italy may boast
The beauteous tints that flush her skies,
And lovely, round the Grecian coast,
May thy blue pillars rise:—
I only know how fair they stand
About my own beloved land.

And they are fair: a charm is theirs,
That earth—the proud, green earth—has not,
With all the hues, and forms, and airs,
That haunt her sweetest spot.
We gaze upon thy calm, pure sphere,
And read of heaven's eternal year.

Oh! when, amid the throng of men,
The heart grows sick of hollow mirth,
How willingly we turn us, then,
Away from this cold earth—
And look into thy azure breast,
For seats of innocence and rest!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

POLITICS OF EUROPE.

STATE OF OUR TRADE AND COMMERCE.

We have been much struck by seeing in the foreign papers a new Russian Tariff, which imposes a duty of twelve and a half per cent. upon goods imported into the territories of Russia. This is another commentary upon the reciprocity or Free Trade system. Russia here follows the track of America and France.

It is now little more than three years since the United States of America, in the face of our own reduced duties, which were concessions made to the liberalism of the age, enhanced their Custom House rates nearly thirty per cent. against the manufactures of Great Britain. And what has been the result? Has the American commerce declined? No such thing: it has greatly advanced and a manufacturing population is daily growing up in that country, which will soon become our competitors in every species of domestic trade and industry.

We have been induced to make the above remarks upon reading the able and well-timed address of the ship owners to his majesty; in which they lay before the king the distressed state of the shipping trade, and implore relief for this great national staple—this element at once of our commercial greatness and public safety. We trust that some attention will be paid to their sufferings, and that their statement will not be referred as a matter of course to Mr. Poulett Thompson, and the Board of Trade. The King's feelings on this point are well ascertained.

We have always said that the causes of our mercantile distress were produced by rash legislation—by an insane rage to innovate and change—by an attempt to depart from the old system in pursuit of the new fancies of political economy. Whilst theories have abounded, the evil has augmented; and whilst we appeared to grow wiser, we have become the more weak and impoverished.

The meaning of Free Trade is, to repeal all duties on foreign vessels; to act upon a scale of cosmopolite courtesy to all other nations; neither preferring one to another, nor giving ourselves an undue advantage. In short, to attract all foreign commodities into our markets, that we might achieve the one object, the *beau ideal* of modern liberalism, the buying all goods at the cheapest price. Just as if price and cheapness were the only things to be valued and considered.

All the policy of our forefathers, as expressed by many hundred statutes, leaned against this freedom of trade. They argued—not as political economists, but as partakers of our common humanity—that we should first endeavor to give bread to our own people, to employ our own artificers and industrious workmen, before we introduced the competition of foreigners. They, perhaps, pursued this end too stiffly. They obtained from Government a monopoly of the home market too generally; but, in the main, they were right, for they gloriously reared, and generously protected the native commodity, and native artist, by imposing such a tax upon foreign manufactured goods, as should give a decided advantage to British subjects. They knew that artificers abounded in every trade to keep the rate of wages at a proper level, and that laws might be enacted to punish combinations.—All this they knew; and they braved other consequences. Upon this principle they were content, as a general rule, to shut out the cheaper commodity of foreigners; and whilst they reserved to themselves the right of opening and closing the door at pleasure, they laid the beams of their national policy upon this solid foundation—that the workman, the manufacturer, and the industrious mechanic, in all the walks of labor and skill, should first have full employment, and earn their bread, before foreign fabrics were introduced into the home market.

No man can deny that the effect of this policy, however exclusive and selfish it might seem, was to raise up industry in all branches, and to improve our population in every art and trade. The silk manufacture was imported into this country, and cherished at first like a sickly hot house plant, by prohibitory duties. And what has it since become? A staple of our export trade. It was the same with almost every manufacture which we possess; they were planted in prohibition, and fenced round with protective laws. The result has been, that they have naturalized themselves—have shot their roots into a genial soil, and have become ours by adoption, if not by birth. Other nations allowed freedom of trade, because they were too indolent or poor, and wanted capital to establish manufactures. In their imperfect and stunted institutions, it was a matter of importance to them to buy at the cheapest market, all articles which they wanted. But our British forefathers, acting under a principle of humanity which Providence blessed, and directed to the noblest end of national good, reared a race of artists superior to those of other nations, upon maxims most adverse to free trade, and most opposed to the presumptuous speculations of the present day.

The distresses of the ship owners will perhaps induce ministers to recall before their minds the commercial principles of our ancestor, and to reconsider those theories under which they have so long acted. Our shipping sprung out of our navigation laws—it was nourished in the bosom of monopoly. It was opposed in its origin to freedom of trade; and surely those who passed these laws had as just a comprehension of the nature of commerce as those who have risen up in the present day in hostility to their principles.

We earnestly, therefore, implore Ministers to consider the course they have pursued in permitting our maritime interests to fall into decay.—Nations and individuals have other and greater interests than mere prospective wealth.—wealth, to be sought in the delusive mine of political economy. The first concerns of a great empire are its safety, its glory, and its national character. But how are these to be maintained, if, by an absurd equalization of duties, we let our ships rot in our docks, and our sailors desert into other services.

Cut off the sources of a commercial navy, and the country would be left without an adequate defence in time of war, and it would be manifestly impossible to support the concurreat burden of our great military and naval establishments. It is necessary, therefore, to impress this duty upon Ministers, that if we would protect our marine, we must favor it. British ship-owners cannot build, repair, or navigate upon the wages, prices, and freights of foreigners. To expect them to do so, is to decide upon their ruin; and their cause is so much the cause of both our national security and commercial wealth, that it is impossible to seperate them.

From the American Turf Register for February.

SAILING ON THE ICE.

A bet of $500 is offered, that a boat will be produced at Havre-de-Grace, Md. to sail on the ice any given distance, in less time than any horse in the United States will run it. The backers of the horse may choose the course for him to run on, and make as many trials of speed against time as they deem expedient. They may also fix the weight to suit themselves, and the boat will carry double.

Any person desirous of closing with this offer, by applying to the Editor of the Turf Register, will be informed of whom the bet can be had.

P. S. Lest owners of horses and others should consider this offer a sham, the following sketch of ice boats is given. Mr. Whitaker, of Havre-de-Grace claims to be the inventor of them; but Mr. Barnes, and others have improved upon his plan, and brought the art of sailing them to perfection. The boats used here have generally been the light flat bottomed boats built for gunning boats. They are rigged as they would be to sail in the water, but carry more sail. Two light beams, or axle-trees, are placed under her crosswise;—one under her a little aft of the foremast, the other nearer the stern. To the ends of these axle-trees are affixed legs, standing a little out, about a foot high;—the feet being shod with iron skates, six inches long and half an inch thick. The axle-tree next the stern is stationary, whilst the one next the bow is contrived to move backward and forward, from the centre of which an upright handle passes through the bottom of the boat, above the gunnels; on the top of which a cross piece, about two feet long is affixed to steer by. The steersman sits in the bottom of the boat, facing the bow, and holds one end of the horizontal cross piece or tiller in each hand, and gives the boat any direction he pleases by pulling back or pushing forward the right or left leg of the boat. The axle-trees extend a few inches beyond the sides of the boat, and her feet are not far from her. With her sails hoisted, she looks like a winged dragon standing on all fours.

It required considerable skill and courage to acquire the art of sailing these boats. In the first experiment accidents were frequent. The boats often upset, and the persons in them were whirled away to the distance of thirty or forty yards on the ice. Sometimes they were blown to shore, with all on board, and broken to atoms. Several adventurers were wounded in those attempts, but fortunately no lives were lost. The boats are now managed with so much skill and safety that the ladies are very fond of riding in them, after they have once ventured.

Perhaps it would not be prudent, as we are anxious to bet, to say any thing about the speed of these boats, but we will do it for the gratification of readers. With a moderate breeze, they will sail a mile in two minutes. One of them, last winter crossed the Susquehanna from Havre-de-Grace, and returned, in less than 1 m. 30 s.—the river is nearly a mile wide where she crossed. The boat can be sailed to greater advantage than the best trained horse can be rode. She is stopped in an instant by throwing her into the wind, or put about as easily as a man turns himself on skates. She will beat to windward better than a boat in the water; because she makes no lee way. The iron feet hold her close to the wind, before which she glides along, on smooth ice, without jarring or noise—swift as the gale that propels her;—lulling, keeping away, and wheeling about, without stopping, like an eagle in the air. Riding in a steam car is not to be compared to it, either in its exhilarating effects on the spirits, or in rapidity, ease, and grace of movement. We have said enough. To conclude: If the first bet is taken, we will bet the like sum that the boat will go a mile in one minute, which Flying Childers never did.

Baltimore, Dec. 31, 1831.

[We much regret not having received the above in time for the January number. We do not see why boat sailing on the ice should not be in common use between Albany and New York, and can well imagine that it would be the most delightful mode of traveling ever yet enjoyed or thought of, except—flying in the air, from which one might look down upon all engaged in the groveling pursuits of this life, as upon so many ephemeral insects, crawling on the face of the earth.]

ELI WHITNEY.

Silliman's Journal contains a memoir of the inventor of the Cotton Gin—the best kind of Gin that ever the ingenuity of man devised. Virgil has placed together in the best part of Elysium, those who have received wounds for their country, pious priests who have preserved a life-long purity, inspired poets who have uttered verses worthy of Apollo, and the inventor of useful arts.

Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes.

It is not easy to estimate all the advantages of this simple Cotton Gin. It has enriched this country and Great Britain. The planter, the merchant, the mariner, the manufacturer, every person who wears a cotton shirt or a gingham gown,—in short, all and singular persons, except the negro, have a benefactor in Eli Whitney.

Whitney was born in Westborough, Massachusetts, in 1765, of parents who ranked among the substantial yeomanry of the land. Indications of the early bent of his mind were given in his father's workshop, where there was a lathe and a variety of tools. One of his earliest feats was to make a a fiddle, which to his father's ear at least 'grated harsh music.' 'Ah!' said he, despondingly, 'I fear Eli will have to take his portion in fiddles.' From this time, his fame went abroad, and he repaired fiddles for all the country round. But he had set his heart upon investigating the mystery of his father's watch, which the old gentleman would in no wise permit him to tamper with. One Sunday, however, seeing that his father forgot to take the watch, he shammed sickness, staid at home, and disjointed the watch before he reflected upon the consequences. As his parent was too stern to tolerate such idle curiosity, Eli had sufficient motives to apply his wits to put the watch together again, before the proprietor's return. He succeeded in doing this, though he did not find himself called upon to disclose it to his father for several years.

At sixteen years of age, he commenced the making of nails, which he followed with success till the end of the war, when new importations came in. He then turned his attention to walking canes, which he made with great neatness. He had always a great facility in performing arithmetical operations. At the age of twenty-three years, he made preparations to fit himself for college, where he trained his powers of patient investigation in studying the higher principles of mathematics and mechanics. His studies here gave him a method and reach of mind, which few uneducated mechanics have. The college carpenter, however was of a contrary belief, and was unwilling to trust his tools to Whitney, till a gentleman became responsible for damages. But when the man of shavings saw the dexterity of Whitney, he was struck with grief that such talents should be perverted by learning—"Well," said he, "there was one good mechanic spoiled when you went to college."

Having graduated, Whitney went to Georgia, where he was an inmate in the family of Mrs. Greene, widow of the General. Having made some tambour frames, and other machinery, for the ladies, Mrs. Greene entertained no humble opinion of his ingenuity. She commended him to several planters as a person who "could make any thing," and of course a machine to separate the seed from cotton,—a tedious operation by hand, as one person could pick but a pound a day. Whitney shut himself up, and, during the winter, produced the gin. He neglected the advice of his friends to secure an immediate patent, and seemed to rely more for his fortune upon the future practice of law.

Mr. Miller, however, who afterwards married Mrs. Greene, had better hopes of the invention, and proposed terms to the inventor, which resulted in the disastrous partnership of Miller and Whitney. The populace, however, broke into Whitney's room, and carried off the machine, and before he could secure a patent, several gins were in operation, having however some slight variation from the original, and there were several claimants for the credit of the invention itself. A patent, however was obtained. The gins were to be made in New England, and neither of the partners were in command of money, though they borrowed at a fearful premium. Whitney wrote to a friend in Boston, to raise funds there, and the brokers offered to furnish him "at twenty per cent. on the security of bank stock, funded stock, state notes, certificates, &c." After borrowing of the shavers, a fire could hardly be esteemed a calamity; and in the absence of Whitney, shop, gins and tools were all consumed. After a fire may be ranked a law suit: and Miller and Whitney had a taste of this. The patent was encroached upon on all hands, and the judges were more just than the jurors. The jury felt common cause with the planters, and cared little for the merits of the case. Sixty suits were instituted and before one could be decided on the merits, thirteen years of the patent had expired. The law is indeed slow, but then it is as sure as death, and Hamlet makes the "law's delay" and "the insolence of office," a sufficient motive for the sufferer to fly for relief to death. Judge Johnson however gave a just injunction to prevent this infraction of the inventor's right, and the people of the other Southern States were favorably disposed towards the inventor's interest. South Carolina gave the patentee $50,000 for the right, and paid 20,000 in hand.

North Carolina laid a tax of 2s. 6d. on every saw in the gin, and some gins had forty saws. This tax was to last five years, and be collected by the Sheriff; and the avails paid to the patentees. In Tennessee, public meetings were held favorable to a public contract with Whitney, and at one of these, the soldier since known as Old Hickory, presided. But this luck was too good to last; fortune was at her old tricks, and inspired the State of South Carolina with the intention of annulling her contract, of retaining the $50,000, and of commencing a suit for the recovery of the $20,000 already paid. This was getting a stab from Brutus, but Whitney bore it with dignity. In his remonstrance to South Carolina, he says "that the inventor of the gin has done the State some service, and in return to be treated as a felon, a swindler and a villain, has stung him to the very soul. And when he considers that this cruel persecution is inflicted by the very persons who are enjoying these great benefits, and expressly for the purpose of preventing his ever deriving the least advantage from his own labors, the acuteness of his feelings is altogether inexpressible." The State, on a revision of its decision, decided that Whitney was the original inventor of the gin, and did him justice by resuming and executing the contract. Tennessee suspended the tax on cotton gins, but North Carolina, the old tar and turpentine States stood firm, and made a special resolve, "that the contract ought to be fulfilled with punctuality and good faith."

On the whole, Whitney gained little by this invention, and he afterwards undertook a large contract for manufacturing arms for the government. He succeeded well, and became independent in his circumstances. He married a daughter of Pierpoint Edwards, late a Judge in the District Court. In private life he was benevolent and much esteemed. He died by a painful malady in 1824, closing his own eyes, and making an effort to close his mouth. His tomb is a copy of that of Scipio at Rome. He left many long enduring legacies to his country, together with a saying worthy of a Grecian sage, and which he always followed, namely—that "there is nothing worth doing, that is not worth doing well."

From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

Valuable Communication.—At a meeting of the Albany Institute, held Jan. 26, Richard Varick De Witt, Esq. communicated a paper on the means of preventing the explosion of steam boilers. He recommends, says the Albany Daily Advertiser, what he terms a hydrostatic safety pipe, being a tube of a diameter proportional to the size of the boiler, and extending from a few inches below the surface of the water to a height of two feet to every pound of steam pressure that may be required. For instance, if the usual pressure at which an engine is worked be 15 pounds, the pipe should be 30 feet high: as soon as the steam acquires this force, the pipe would necessarily be filled with water and any increase would drive the water out of it, until its lower orifice was uncovered, when it would afford a ready passage to the steam; it would also give immediate notice, if from neglect or otherwise, the water should happen to get below the point at which it ought to be kept. He remarked that his plan is not liable to any of the objections to which other means for the purpose are, where a safety valve might be overloaded by accident, or intentionally; if it were under lock and key it might become fixed in its place by rust; fusible plugs might not melt soon enough; but no possible danger could arise when the plan he suggested was adopted, except through wantonness in closing the pipe. A drawing was exhibited of the apparatus as applied to a boiler.

We pretend to no scientific acquaintance with steam engines, but it strikes us that the proposed plan is unexceptionable, and that Mr. De Witt has attained the long sought for desideratum. If upon experiment, "the hydrostatic safety pipe" is found to answer expectation, the originator will justly be considered a public benefactor. Whenever a steam boat is blown up and a number of lives lost, the excitement is prodigious, and inquiries are every where put forth, "can nothing be done to prevent the recurrence of these dreadful accidents?" After awhile, however, we subside into comparative apathy, until aroused by a new explosion, when we go over the same ground and end as we begun. We commend Mr. De Witt's plan to the notice of those scientific and practical men throughout the country who are capable of passing upon its feasibility and effect.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 7.

REMOVAL OF FREE COLORED PEOPLE.

The Bill reported from the Committee on the colored population, providing for the removal of free persons of color came up in the Committee of the Whole of the Virginia House of Delegates yesterday. The bill provides that all persons of color shall be removed from this Commonwealth to Liberia or other places on the Western Coast of Africa, or elsewhere; that the Governor, members of the Council of State, and the Treasurer, shall constitute a Board of Commissioners, of which the Governor shall be the President, to be called "*The Central Board of Commissioners*" to perform the duties provided for by this act; that the Central Board shall appoint subordinate commissioners in Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg or other places, to provide for vessels, collect free persons of color, and provide for their transportation, &c. with authority to draw on the public treasury for money expended for their passage and support from time to time. No person to be removed from the State without his or her consent, as long as a sufficient number who are willing to go can be obtained. When a sufficient number for a cargo cannot be found willing to go, a selection shall be made, first, of males between the ages of 16 and 25, and females between the ages of 14 and 23—when these are exhausted, a selection shall be made from males between the ages of 25 and 45, and their wives and children under the age of 16, and of females having no husbands with their children of the same class. Afterwards selection shall be made of males between the ages of 45 and 55, and females between the ages of 40 and 50. No male above the age of 45, or female above 40, to be removed without their consent.

The county courts and corporations to lay off districts, and make enumerations of the free colored persons. The central board to make requisition of the several courts for their respective *quotas*, whenever any number is needed to complete a cargo. Colored persons owning property to a certain amount shall pay the price of their own transportation, when voluntarily offering to go; the expense of transportation, and temporary support of those having no property, to be defrayed out of the treasury. All slaves hereafter emancipated, to be forthwith removed. The sum of $100,000 is appropriated for the year 1833—and thereafter, $200,000 annually. Such is a general outline of the bill. The question agitated yesterday, was that of the *compulsory* principle, embraced in the first section. A motion of Mr. Campbell of Brooke, to amend that section, so as to divest the bill of its coercive character, was, after considerable debate successful. Several other motions were made, and decided by majorities which amply proved the determination of the House to adopt some measure for the removal of the free blacks, although the bill may still undergo some material alterations. When the House adjourned, a motion of Mr. Bryce of G. to limit the right of volition to those only who are now entitled by law to remain in the Commonwealth, was under consideration, and will probably be acted upon this day.

From the New York Post, Feb. 7.

It is not wonderful that the passion for rail roads should prevail at this time throughout the country, when every person passing through Baltimore, witnesses an experiment of their utility, made under the most auspicious circumstances, and with the most complete success. But it is somewhat surprising that any person who has given himself the trouble to understand what a rail road actually is, should entertain any objection to constructing one in the streets of a populous city. To some persons, we are aware, that the mention of a rail road in a city, conjures up all kinds of frightful ideas—images of bloody heads and broken bones, of passengers run over and children mangled to death, and carriages encountered by the rail road car in its rapid passage and dashed in pieces. Let a person whose imagination is thus excited, visit Baltimore, and observe the rail road made through one of its most busy and frequented streets, and he will smile at his exaggerated notions on the subject. He will see that the rail road is only a harmless track, in the street, of a uniform surface and solid construction, along which vehicles of various descriptions quietly pass and repass, with ponderous loads, and on which a single horse may be seen drawing with ease three wagons loaded with barrels of flour. In the meantime he may observe carriages of all kinds crossing the rail road in every direction, (for its construction admits this without difficulty,) and people standing talking with each other on the very edge of the dreaded road as in any other part of the street. A little broom attached to the vehicle which passes along the road, removes from before the wheel all particles of sand or gravel that might obstruct its progress; and in winter, a kind of double share turns away the snow on each side. The truth is, that a rail road does not increase the danger of crossing a street—on the contrary, it rather diminishes it, since it confines the course of the carriages to a single track, on either side of which the foot passenger is safe. It is merely an improvement of the common road in uniformity and stability, and is no more to be objected to than any other expedient to render roads smooth and solid, or to keep them in perfect repair. The principal danger to foot passengers of being run over, is when a carriage turns a corner, and this cannot be done on a rail road.—The use of locomotive engines is another question; from the rapidity of their motion, and the difficulty of stopping themselves, they must of course, at least so we think, be dangerous in a crowded street.

So very great is the advantage obtained by a rail road in transporting ponderous articles from place to place with little expenditure of strength, and with a steady equable motion, that we should not wonder if ere long they were to be laid in the principal streets of our commercial cities. We have been informed by an intelligent traveller, that in some of the Italian cities an imperfect sort of rail road is constructed for the accommodation of wheel carriages. The part of the street in which the horses move is paved with round pebbles, as in our cities, and on each side a row of smooth flag stones is laid for the passage of the wheels, which thus proceed with little noise and obstruction.

The Imprisoned Missionaries.—The case of the Missionaries now imprisoned, without crime, in the State Prison of Georgia, is set down for argument for Monday the 20th February inst. It is to be argued, in behalf of the Missionaries, by Messrs. John Sergeant and Wm. Wirt, both of whom are now at Washington. We are glad to learn that Mr. Wirt has so far recovered his health as to resume his professional duties.

Age of Vessels.—The name and age of all ships entering British ports, are carefully recorded in Lloyd's Register Book. In analyzing the particulars of the first ships therein recorded, the following result, in relation to their durability, is obtained.

	Number of ships registered.	Age unrecorded.	Average age of those recorded.
British,	409	1	15 ys. 1 month.
Baltic,	48	7	16 " 3 "
American,	25	2	13 " "
Other Foreign,	18	5	15 " "

The following are antique specimens, and worthy of particular notice:—

	Where built.	Ys. old.
The Anna Margaretha,	Holstein in 1781,	50
Two Brothers,	Denmark in 1774,	57
Vrow Catharina,	Holstein in 1771,	69
Minerva,	America in 1765,	66
True Love,	America in 1764,	67
The venerable Providentia,	Norway in 1758,	73
Most ven. Nicholas & Ann,	Arendahl in 1730,	101

The imaginations of some good American folks are already cholera-stricken. The danger is yet so far off that, though certain precautions may be discussed without utter supererogation, a panic would seem to be quite premature. Cleanliness, ventilation, bettering the condition of the poor, are the true safeguards. The cholera finds aliment in the squalid wretchedness and brutal habits of the European populace;—its natural prey is not abundant in our country. Its haunts are, very narrow, dirty streets and lanes, filthy hovels, and generally those scenes where indigence and vice wallow in their extreme misery, grossness and turpitude.—*National Gazette.*

The literary and scientific world will hear with much interest, that two enterprising individuals, of the names of Colthurst, and Tyrwhitt, gentlemen by birth and education, are about to proceed immediately to Africa, at their own expense, with a view of exploring the interior of that country. Their intention is to proceed from Benin, on the western coast, through to Egypt, their object being to solve the problem of the mighty Nile.

Newton, the artist, and Washington Irving, are both preparing to leave this country for America. Newton, after a short sojourn in his native country, intends to return: Washington Irving meditates a prolonged visit to the friends and associates of his early life, whom he has not seen for many years.—*English paper.*

Every grave-yard in the North of Ireland at all within the range of steam boats, is beset nightly by a set of savage and determined resurrectionists. A very extensive trade in dead bodies is at present carrying on with Glasgow.—*Irish paper.*

COURT OF REQUESTS—GUILDHALL.

A Horse Shaved.—A gentleman named Wells was summoned before the Commissioners by Thomas Field, a hair dresser, for the sum of 30 shillings, the price demanded by the plaintiff for shaving a horse.

The plaintiff swore that the defendant brought to him a horse to be shaved, for the purpose of "showing a new coat" upon the animal. The horse had been attempted to be shaved by the defendant on part of the stern, but, from the want of skill in the art, the poor beast was most miserably notched. The defendant got tired after four hours' work, and then handed the job to the plaintiff. The razors of the shop were in great requisition for ten days, during which the shaving was going forward, and the plaintiff was obliged, as he proceeded, to wrap up the bald parts, to protect the horse from cold. The Commissioners, he said, could not possibly judge of the difficulty of shaving a horse from themselves—(a laugh.) It was quite a different sort of business, and he defied any man to "go over" such a sized animal for less than three shillings a day, and go over the chins of his usual customers at the same time.

Mr. Meyers, (one of the commissioners,) asked what objection was made to the charge?

The defendant said that he considered the sum of thirty shillings for merely taking the hair off a horse, entirely too much, especially as he (the defendant,) had done a good deal of the job himself.

The hair dresser declared that the part upon which the defendant had operated was so badly done, that if it had not been shaved again, the coat would have been as rough as a hedgehog, while all the rest was as smooth as a new born babe—(laughter.)

The defendant said that any horse clipper would have completed the business for a great deal less money.

The hair dresser said that it was quite impossible. He had never shaved a horse before, but it was a regular sweater.

Mr. Meyers asked the defendant what he generally paid for a shave himself.

The defendant (feeling his chin)—Why, two pence I think is generally the price.

Mr. Meyers—Aye, a penny a cheek. Now, how many of your jaws would make up the size of a horse?—(a laugh.)

The defendant said there was less delicacy necessary in shaving a horse than a man.

Mr. Meyers—Not a bit more than shaving an ass—(laughter.)

The hair dresser—Look at the *Leather*, and the chance of a kick!—(laughter.) Besides I went over the beast as clean as possible. I turned him out as smooth as my hand, down to the fetlock.

Mr. Meyers said that he was surprised at the refusal to pay 30s. for the job. Indeed, he always thought it impossible to perform a thing of the kind, and he believed that to be the general belief, for it was not unusual for people to say, when they heard a bounding fib, "Next comes a horse to be shaved."—(loud laughter.)

The hair dresser said that it was a hard matter to shave some parts of the horse, because the skin here and there hitched very much. For his part, he'd rather "go over" a whole regiment of soldiers.

The defendant was then ordered to pay to the hair dresser the 30s. and costs.—*London paper.*

Several of the members of the Senate who voted for the President's nomination of Mr. Van Buren, opposed the resolution for celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the birth-day of Washington, and declined serving on the committee appointed for the purpose. This was consistent, at least, and in good keeping.—*Nat. Gazette.*

United States' Bank.—We learn from an intelligent correspondent, who possesses the best means to give an advised opinion, that the bill to re-charter the United States' Bank, will pass both houses of Congress, and that the President will not interpose his executive veto against it.—*American Sentinel.*

The portrait of Washington, engraved for the new edition of Marshall's Life of Washington, by Mr. Longacre, is one of the finest specimens of American advancement in the art. In Europe, it would be deemed worthy of the reputation of any engraver of London or Paris. We have seen the first volume of the new edition of the Life, to be published by Mr. James Crissy, of our city. The typographical execution of it is very good, and the work,—written over as it has been by the celebrated judge, its author—will be comprised in two octavo volumes of upwards of 500 pages each, well-bound, each with a sufficient index. We anticipate ample success for the respectable publisher. Every American, wherever resident, will wish to possess a copy of the work, for himself or his family.—*Nat. Gazette.*

It is stated in the New York Courier, on the authority of a responsible letter from Washington, that General Jackson, all the members of the Cabinet, and a large majority of the members of Congress favorable to the National Administration, have declared their sentiments to be favorable to the National nomination of Martin Van Buren to the Vice Presidency.—*Nat. Gazette.*

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia, gen.*	2
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan, 85 & upw.*	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	do
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	3½	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	½
P. & M. B'k. of do	½	Fredk co. Hav. de Gra	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up	1
do. at Georget'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

To the American Public.

THE undersigned, Members of the Harmony Society, at Economy, in the county of Beaver, Pennsylvania, deem it their duty thus publicly to make known, that all the authority or power which has heretofore been given, granted to, or exercised by GEORGE RAPP, or by his adopted son, FREDERICK RAPP, has ceased and determined, and has been revoked; and that their, or either of their acts, under such authority, in all transactions entered into by said George or Frederick Rapp, are without the knowledge, assent, or agreement of the undersigned, whose interests, as members of the Society are equally involved, and as much entitled to protection as those of any other portion of the community.

All Banks, and other Corporations, and Individuals, who have heretofore transacted business with said George and Frederick Rapp, as the agents, or on behalf of the society, will take notice that all such connection between the undersigned and said George and Frederick Rapp has ceased, and the funds of the society can no longer be resorted to for the satisfaction of debts which may have been, or shall be thus contracted by said Rapps.

February 1, 1832.

William Schmid	Christiana Konig
Israel Bentel	Henricka Zundel
Adam Schule	Fredericka Aigner
John George Wagner	Agatha Wolfer
Matthew Klein	Katharina Schmidt
Anthony Knapper	Katharina Staiger
Jacob Wagner	Katharina Zundel
Michael Forsiner	Sirena Leucht
Christian Schmid	Salome Authrieth
Jacob Darr	Sara Forstner
Penotus Zundel	Elizabeth Frank
August Schmid	Tryphemae Vogt
George Reiff	Margaret Schmidt
John Trompeter	Margaret Zundel
Jacob Zundel	Frederika Fruh
Christopher Hohr	Maria Schmidt
August Schmid	Magdalena Schmidt
Reimond Gann	Magdalena Vogt
Jacob Welhaf	Prederika Schmidt
George Adam Jung	Maria Fruh
Jacob Klingenstein	Wilhemina Bendel
John Bauer	Elizabeth Stahl
Jacob Krail	Christiana Schnaufer
Frederick Fischer	Debora Laupple
John Luz	Thecla Weissert
Conrad Bockle	Elizabeth Zanger
Henry Zeltmann	Elisabeth Fauth
George Forstner	Katharina Gerhard
Jacob Stroheker	Jacobina Fauth
Jacob Konig	Juliana Martin
Andrew Widmayer	Christina Schmid
Jacob Vaihinger	Leade Schule
Reinhald Frank	Margaret Fritscher
Jacob Diem	Barbara Fauth
Jacob Stahl	Julianna Ziegler
David Konig	Julia Ziegler
George Boger	Judith Palmbach
Samuel Schreiber	Christiana Gerhardt
Nahum Staiger	Barbara Laubscher
George Heinle	Lora Wolfer
George Vogt	Maria Wolfer
Jacob Karz	Katharina Bockle
Christoph Martin	Louise Bockle
Adam Keller	Jacob Bockle
George Adam Fischer	Jeremias Bentel
Christian Martin	Chris ina Fauth
George Schaal	Christana Fauth
Jacob Schafer	Johanna Fischer
Conrad Knodel	Christian Fischer
Henry Gayer	Henry Fischer
Christian Autrieth	Phoben Fischer
Matthew Schule	Angelie Knapper
Henry Laubscher	Mathilda Widomeyer
Adam Marguardt	Caroline Weinberg
Tobias Schmid	Ulric Weinberg
Christoph Killinger	William Weinberg
Jacob Streit	Joseph Weinberg
John Hurz	Elisabeth Lais
Arnold Bentel	Louisa Lais
David Wagner	Jacobina Lais
Lewis Epple	George Fischer
George Fischer	Katharina Fischer
Carl Hopfinger	Matthew Fischer
Martin Erb	Hosea Fischer
Michael Fegert	Melchior Fischer
George Weissert	Barbara Martin
Yost Gerhard	Margaret Barbara Martin
Andrew Fauth	Wilhemine Schmidt
Michael Baumann	Frederika Kant
Jacob Sander	Eugena Bauer
George Schnaufer	Margaret Trantwein
Philippe Bentel	Regina Schafer
Simon Wagner	Salome Erb
Christoph Yost	William Erb
Christoph Lichtenberger	Lewis Erb
John Schnaufer	Frederik Zeltmann
Matthew Fauth	Jeremias Stag
Jacob Maienknecht	Peter Stag
Frederick Wolfer	William Stag
Conrad Gann	Margaret Kraus
Jacob Marquardt	Elizabeth Fruh
T. Hubert Delhas	Caroline Erb
Christiana Klein	Marzellus Heinle
Maria Forstner	Jacobina Fauth
Katharina Kurz	Elisabeth Fauth
Wilhelmina Krauss	Georg Ziegler
Regina Bentel	Franz Ziegler
Margarette Jung	Leonard Ziegler
Sara Stahl	Philippe Laubscher
Dorothy Klein	Jacob Laubscher
Ernestine Bockle	Katharina Killinger
Jacobina Klein	Olena Killinger
Magdalena Ehmann	Jacob Stahl, 2d
Maria Forstner	Gottlieb Bentel
Wilhelmina Fischer	John Fritscher
Barbara Killinger	Jacob Fritscher
Anna Katharine Fischer	George Fritscher
Katharina Laubscher	Chistoph Martin
Catharina

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1832.

☞ The River is eighteen feet above low water mark, and rising.

THE LATE FRESH.—From the Blairsville Record, Beavertown Argus, & Wheeling Times, we have extracted accounts of the damage done by the resistless progress of the water.—By the Ravenna Courier, we learn that great destruction of property, by the rise of water, took place along the Cuyahoga river, on the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th instants.—From this we may infer that the Muskingum and Scioto rivers will contribute their full shares to the already overwhelming volume of the Ohio; and the rise of the Monongahela and Youghiogany gives us assurance, which experience forbids us to distrust, that the Kenhawa will also contribute largely to the work of destruction.—We have, therefore, great reason to expect most disastrous intelligence from below.

BALTIMORE RAIL ROAD.—On the 10th and 11th instants, there arrived at Baltimore, by the Rail Road, 144 wagons, with 1,919 barrels of Flour;
51 tons of Granite;
400 bushels of Shorts;
65 tons of Sundries.

THE PROGRESS OF THE FLOOD.—At Pittsburgh, the recent fresh was at its extreme height on Friday evening at 10 o'clock, and at Wheeling, on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. The crown of the flood, therefore, traveled only 96 miles in twenty-two hours.—Below Wheeling, the velocity of the water will probably be still less, so that it is probable that Cincinnati did not experience the full force of the flood before Thursday last. To-day, or to-morrow, therefore, we may expect to hear the disastrous news from that beautiful city.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.—Messrs. Tazewell, Troup, Smith, and Dickerson, all voted for Mr. Van Buren's nomination; and Messrs. Clay, Webster, and Poindexter *against* it.—These seven gentlemen were all nominated to a committee to make arrangements to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of Washington's Birth. The four first refused to serve.—It is a little remarkable, and yet perfectly consistent, that the four Senators who voted to disgrace the country, by confirming the appointment of Martin Van Buren, should all refuse to honor the memory of George Washington.

We believe we were in error when we stated that the citizens of Philadelphia had resolved to erect a monument in that city to the memory of Washington. Such a project was under discussion there, but for some reason, was abandoned. We regret this result. We had hoped that some visible, permanent memorial of that great and good man would be erected in this Commonwealth.

COMMUNICATED.

Another Revolutionary Soldier gone!

Died, at the residence of his son, in Jefferson township, Captain GABRIEL PETERSON.

Captain Peterson was born in the state of Maryland, in the year 1748. He entered the army of the Revolution, in July, 1776, as an Ensign, was subsequently promoted to a Lieutenancy, and as such, served in the Continental Army until the close of the Revolutionary war, at which time he was honored with a brevet Captain's commission. He was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and received a severe wound, from the consequences of which, he experienced much pain during his declining years.

The conclusion of our struggle for Independence, did not terminate the military services of Captain Peterson, but, at the head of a company of Rangers, he assisted in defending the Western Frontiers from the attacks, and was present at St. Clair's defeat.

The men of the Revolution reach to a good old age. We hear almost every month of the departure of some one of them to the mansions of rest.—but, few of them under four score years. They were a hardy, a virtuous, and a temperate race.—We, who are reaping the rich fruits of their patriotism, should endeavor to imitate their virtues.

From the Blairsville Record.

THE FLOOD.

The dam and its embankments opposite this borough, stood perfectly firm until the water rose higher than the enbankment. About eleven o'clock on the night of the 9th, this was discovered to be the case. In a few hours the whole of the embankment was swept away—the Lock slightly injured.

The damage done to the canal above this place we understand is not very great, but below it has been serious.

Between this and the Tunnel several breaches were made in the canal and one of the abutments of the tunnel dam was slightly injured. Messrs. Sterett & Trax, contractors for arching the Tunnel, lost all their tools and the timber they had collected for the tow path.

One half of the lock at Dam No. 2, was thrown down, and the upper lock at Dam No. 3, was swept off.

The lock and embankment of the Leechburgh Dam have been swept away—*the Dam is uninjured.*

These are the principal injuries done to the public works as far as we have heard. Accounts of private losses are coming in every hour.

The saw mill at this place, was carried off bodily.

The frame of a canal boat which was on the stocks, owned by Mr. Geo. Singly, floated several miles down the river.

Immense losses have been sustained by the proprietors of nearly all the salt works on both rivers. Messrs. Boggs, Hill, Talmage, Bigham, Keesler, Brenneman & Co. and Clossen, are the principal sufferers on the Kiskeminetas. The loss of the first named gentleman alone is estimated at from 40 to 50,000 dollars. On the Conemaugh, Messrs Rogers & M'Cowen, who were the heaviest losers, William M'Farland, Arts & Dobbins, Henry and Jacob Dram, Barker, and John Rover.

Thousands of barrels of salt have been destroyed, and many of the salt establishments completely demolished. Houses, stables, salt pans, fixtures, and tools were swept off by the resistless torrent.

With painful feelings we record also the loss of one human life. A man in the employ of the Messrs. Drum, was endeavoring to get the horses out of the stable which was surrounded with water. He was drowned, and two of the horses.

From the Beaver Argus.

THE FLOOD.

Such a scene has never before occurred in our neighborhood, as that produced by the rise of the Ohio river and Big Beaver creek, on Friday and Saturday last. The water at the junction of those streams was seven or eight feet higher than ever was known before. Bridgewater, Sharon, and Fallston were all inundated, as well as the buildings up and down the river. In some of the houses the water was up in the second story, and most of them near the ceiling in the first.—A great many light buildings were carried away, together with hay and grain stacks and fences. The loss in the range where the water flowed is incalculable.

Among the sufferers in this vicinity, Stephen Stone, Esq. is the greatest. He estimates his loss at near ten thousand dollars.—His old dwelling house and stable were carried away; and a large new brick house, lately finished, and which cost about $4,000, is so much injured that it is believed it will fall—a brick kitchen attached to it was torn away. Messrs. D. Minis, and H. J. Wasson, suffered considerable loss, the dwelling house of the latter being swept off. The water was up to the ceiling in Gen. Lacock's house, and his stable and other out houses, fences and hay stacks, were all carried away, and his valuable Library destroyed. At Sharon, the Foundry of Messrs. Darragh and Stow was torn away, and at Fallston, the Scythe Factory of Mr. D. S. Stone was destroyed, and Messrs. Pughs, Wilson & Co., have sustained considerable loss. The islands above and below, have been stripped of every thing, their occupants barely escaping with their lives.

The public works on Beaver creek have sustained little or no injury.

Notwithstanding the uncommon rapid rise of the water, and the distress produced by it, it is with gratitude we have the pleasure of stating that there were no lives lost.

From the Wheeling Times.

GREAT AND DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD.

It falls to our lot to-day to record the most extensive and destructive flood which has occurred in the history of this country. The Ohio river commenced rising at this place on Thursday last. On Friday, soon after 12 o'clock, it began to overflow its banks. The water rose at the rate of 12 inches an hour, till Saturday morning, when it began to rise less and less rapidly till 8 at night, when it came to a stand and soon after began to fall.—The precise height of the river above low water mark has not yet been ascertained. It is known to have risen higher than it has risen since the memory of the oldest person now living; it being from 5 to 6 feet higher than it was at the memorable floods of '84 and '13. The destruction of property occasioned by this calamity is beyond calculation. The whole valley of the Ohio, from its source to its mouth, within the reach of this tremendouos freshet, must present one uninterrupted scene of waste, desolation and distress. The farms on the rich bottoms have been swept of the fences, and dwellings, barns, corn and meat-houses with their contents, and the stock.

All the towns and villages along the river have been wholly, or in part, inundated, and many of the buildings, with all they contained, have been carried away.

All the low part of our town has suffered severely—it is impossible at this time to estimate the loss of property.—42 houses, we are informed, mostly small frames have been swept away from South Wheeling.—The bridge over Wheeling Creek is gone—35 houses were counted passing by on the river from Saturday morning till 12 o'clock. A large warehouse filled with flour, lodged on the upper point of the Island. The river is now even with the banks.

Abstract of Congressional Proceedings.

Monday, February 13.—In the Senate, several petitions were presented on behalf of the renewal of the bank charter, and two for the reduction of postage on newspapers, periodicals, and literary works. The debate on the tariff was not resumed, in consequence of the Senate's being engaged with the discussion of the joint resolution reported by the select committee, appointed to consider the subject, for celebrating the Centennial Birth Day of General Washington. After a debate, in which Messrs. Clay, Forsyth, Webster, Tazewell, Tyler, Bell, and Holmes took part, the resolution was passed, and the Senate went into executive session.

In the House of Representatives, Monday being petition day, numerous resolutions and petitions were presented, and referred to the appropriate committees. Mr. Thomas, of Louisiana, from the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Birth Day of George Washington, submitted a report, accompanied by two resolutions, on the subject. The resolutions authorized the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to make an application to John A. Washington, of Mount Vernon, for the remains of George Washington, for the purpose of their solemn interment, in the Capitol, and to proscribe the order of the procession in which the two Houses of Congress were to attend.

The report stated that the committee intended to propose, hereafter, by a joint resolution, that Congress should adjourn over the 22d of February; that an oration should be delivered by Chief Justice Marshall, but that gentleman had been compelled to decline on account of his various duties and the state of his health: and thirdly, that Congress should provide the necessary means for carrying the arrangements into effect. A long, animated, and interesting debate followed upon the resolutions. Messrs. Mercer, Wilde, Dearborn, Everett, of Massachusetts, Hunt, Doddridge, Wickliffe, Drayton, Sutherland, Burges, Wayne, Adams, Archer, and Howard, addressed the House in support of the resolutions; and Messrs. Mc Coy, Gordon, Coke, Thompson, of Georgia, Mc Duffie, Alexander, Clayton, Johnston, of Virginia, Carson, Cambreleng, Root, Collier, and Clay, of Alabama, in opposition to them. They were finally concurred in by the House, on a division by yeas and nays, by a vote of yeas 109, noes 76. The House, at half past 5 o'clock, adjourned.

Feb. 14.—The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolution, and Mr. Tyler concluded his speech in opposition to it. Mr. Knight followed on the other side, and spoke about an hour. Mr. Grundy expressed his intention of addressing the Senate to-day on the subject. The joint resolution from the House, inviting certain individuals therein named to be present at the commemoration of the 22d inst. was laid on the table, with the understanding that the joint committee of arrangements should invite the presence of any persons, at their discretion.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on the Public Buildings, reported a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to procure the execution of a full length portrait of Gen. Washington, to be placed in the Hall of Representatives. Mr. Jarvis, from the same committee, reported a resolution authorizing the President of the United States to procure the execution, in marble, of a full length pedestrian statue of Washington, to be placed in the centre of the Rotunda of the Capitol.

On motion of Mr. Adair, a joint resolution was adopted, inviting the President of the United States, the Heads of Departments, James Madison, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the family relatives of George Washington, to attend the funeral obsequies contemplated on the 22d inst.

On motion of Mr. Bates, of Maine, a joint resolution was adopted, directing the Speaker of the House of Representatives to make application to the relatives for the remains of Mrs. Martha Washington, to be interred in the Capitol with those of her late consort, on the 22d inst.

The House resumed the consideration of the Apportionment Bill. The motion of Mr. Evans, of Maine, to amend the bill by substituting 41,300 for 44,400, as the ratio, was agreed to—Yeas 108, Nays 80. Mr. Polk moved to recommit the bill to a Select Committee, with instructions to insert 47,700 as the ratio. Mr. Doddridge moved to lay this motion on the table: Yeas 92, Nays 102. Mr. Patton moved to amend the motion by substituting 50,000 for 47,700; lost, Yeas 56, Nays 142. Mr. Boon proposed 49,000; Mr. Cooke, of Ohio, 48,500; Mr. Wilde, 60,000; and Mr. Heister, 51,000—in lieu of 47,000. These amendments were severally negatived by decided majorities. The question was then taken on Mr. Polk's motion to recommit, with instructions, and carried in the affirmative—Yeas 104, Nays 91. The House then adjourned.

Harrisburgh, Feb. 13.—In Senate, the bill to incorporate the Pittsburgh Insurance Company, and the bill for licensing keepers of oyster cellars and eating houses in Philadelphia, were read a third time and passed, the latter 22 to 9.

In the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Ashmead, the bill providing for making sundry improvements in the City of Philadelphia, in accordance with the Will of Stephen Girard, was made the order of the day for Monday next.

The joint committee appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the Centennial birth day of General Washington, reported to-day. The members of the Legislature will attend public worship, in procession, at the German Lutheran Church, where various religious exercises will be performed. In the evening the capitol is to be illuminated, under the direction of the officers of the two houses.

Lotteries.—Mr. Dunlop made a report in the House of Representatives, on Friday last, in relation to lotteries, which is said to be a very able paper. Three thousand copies in English, and one thousand in German, were ordered to be printed.

A bill incorporating the "Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company," passed the Legislature of Ohio, on the 2d inst. By this bill the company is authorized to raise by subscription two millions of dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each, for the construction of the Railroad, with a double or single track.—*Beaver Argus.*

Stockholders in the Bank of the United States.—The number of shares held by Foreigners is 84,055; Domestic Stockholders, 195,620; United States own 70,000. The National Gazette, of Saturday, in relation to the Foreign Stockholders, has the following remarks:—

"It should be noted that the Foreign Stockholders are precluded by the charter from the directorship of the Bank, and even from voting in any manner. They have no share in the management—no influence in the choice of the managers of the institution. We are really surprised to observe, at this day, that so great an absurdity as objection to the investment of foreign capital in our American stocks, is uttered in Congress. First, the stock is sold by the American to the foreigner, at an advance of some thirty per cent., and so much is directly gained; and then the foreign capital remains to be employed for the support and promotion of American enterprise.—No political, no injurious influence whatever can be exerted by the foreigner: universally his object is merely to get some interest for his money, and to secure a reserve against the uncertainty of European political affairs. The interest paid him is several per cent. less than that which the use of his capital is worth to ourselves. Americans, too, transfer stock to the foreign bankers and merchants, as pledge of security for debts, and in due time the stock or its full value returns. Foreign capital has been to American business what manure is to soil requiring it; it renders the soil productive in a degree much beyond the cost of the foreign ingredient. When foreigners invest their moneys in our country, they contract an interest in the preservation of our political and social order; and they are drawn to us, finally, with all their means."

The January number of Professor Silliman's Journal of Science and Arts, contains a paper on the manufacture of sugar from potato starch. The writer says—

"A bushel of potatoes weighs about sixty pounds; and gives eight pounds of pure, fine, dry starch. This amount of starch will make five pints of sugar, of the weight of nearly twelve pounds to the gallon, equal to seven pounds and a half to the bushel of potatoes, or a little less than a pound of sugar to the pound of starch. The sugar is not as sweet as the Muscovado sugar, nor is it actually as sweet as its taste would indicate.

"This sugar may be used for all kinds of domestic purposes. It ferments with great liveliness and spirit, when made into beer, yielding a healthful and delicious beverage, and on distillation, a fine cider-brandy flavored spirit. It would however be most useful in making sweetmeats, and may be used upon the table in lieu of honey, for which it is a good substitute. It has already become a favorite with most people who have become acquainted with it. Its taste is that of a delicious sweet, and as an article of diet is unquestionably more healthful, and less oppressive to the stomach than any other sweet ever used."

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

"——— and bloody act is done;
The most arch deed of piteous massacre,
That even yet this land was guilty of."

An occurrence lately took place in Burke county, which has aroused the indignation of all classes of people—an occurrence which for turpitude can scarcely find an equal in the pages of fiction. The following particulars have been related to us by a gentleman who was lately near the place where the guilty and horrid deed was perpetrated.—About 3 weeks since, a Mr. ——— Silvers, who resided on Tow river, in Burke county, was missed under the following circumstances. His wife went to the house of her husband's father, and inquired for her husband, saying that he was not to be found at home, &c. She was told in reply, that he had been seen in the afternoon of the preceding day passing towards his own house, and had not been since seen by them. Hereupon the family set off and tracked him (there being at that time a slight snow on the ground,) to home: but no track could be found to proceed from the house in any direction. The woods and river were searched by the neighbors, but without success.—In the meantime, the wife had packed up her effects, and removed to the house of some neighbor. At length, some one in examining the fire-place, discovered human bones nearly consumed, in the ashes! The search within and around the house was now renewed.

A portion of the body, partly consumed by fire, was found buried a short distance from the house—large puddles of blood were also discovered beneath the floor of the house, and in a bench was a deep gash made with an axe, together with blood, where, to appearance, the head of the victim had been chopped off. It is said that the neighbors residing two or three miles distant, perceived a very strange and offensive odor in the air, at the time the body is supposed to have been burning. We understand the wife, together with another woman, who is supposed to have been an accessory, were immediately secured and committed to jail, in Morgantown, to await their trial at the next term of the Superior Court. We do not learn that they have made a confession of guilt; but no doubt of the fact rests on the public mind. We are told that the wife had often declared to her husband and others, that she would kill him. The deceased is represented to have been a man of rather vagrant and intemperate habits; and the wife as being the mother of one or two children. We forbear making any further comments now.—*Rutherfordton, (N. C.) Spec. Jan. 28.*

Shocking Murder.—A letter received at Fredonia, N. Y. from a respectable gentleman, living at Brantford, Erie District, Upper Canada, states, that on the 21st ult. a most horrid murder was committed about 20 miles south west of that place.—A man of the name of Sovereign murdered his whole family, consisting of his wife and six children! The wretched man when found had several wounds upon himself, though not in dangerous parts. The account that the man gives is, that two negroes came to his house and committed the deed, which story however is not credited, and he is in prison to await his trial. No cause is assigned for the commission of so foul an act.

The Boston Transcript contains an account of an attempt, by a man, to kidnap a lad ten years of age in the streets of that city, late at evening.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Tally Ho, Capt. Fisher, 36 days from Liverpool, arrived in Hampton Roads on Saturday, Feb. 11. Capt. F. has politely favored the Norfolk Herald with London papers to the 4th, and Liverpool to the 5th January. It is only ten weeks since the Tally Ho left our waters for Liverpool, and made the passage out in 18 days.

The papers are unusually barren. The reports from the cholera district, show no increase or extension of the disease since the last advices. We find but little in the papers on the subject of the Reform Bill. The London Times of the 3d, boldly asserts that, "whatever comes, it is as clear as sunshine that the Reform Bill must be carried."—The Times, however, founds no reliance upon the supposed influence of popular indignation with all its terrible consequences, operating on the fears of the Lords.

There is much speculation on the subject of the delay on the part of the Emperor of Russia to ratify the treaty between Holland and Belgium. The Courier says it is to be ascribed entirely to matters of delicacy towards Holland, and not to any desire of the Emperor to prevent or retard the settlement of the Belgian question. "We are assured," says that journal, "that he has already signified his approval of the 24 articles, and that the delay in ratifying the treaty itself is merely one of form." The Times, however, insists that Nicholas has refused to ratify, and argues an intention on his part to back Holland in her claim to the Belgic territory, in defiance of the guarantee of the independence of the latter by France, England, Austria and Prussia.

The Poles who took refuge in the Prussian dominions have all returned to their homes under the conduct of Commissioners appointed by the Russian Government to receive them. They are said to have been treated with humanity and kindness.

Letters from Smyrna of the 19th November state that the cholera, which had frightened away most of the inhabitants from that city who had the means of leaving it, had entirely subsided.—There was no longer plague or cholera at Constantinople.

The Duke of Wellington had somewhat recovered from his severe indisposition.

Lord Grey left town this morning for Brighton, for the purpose of submitting to his Majesty the result of the deliberations of last night's Cabinet Council, the list of new Peers essential to be created for carrying the national bill through the Upper House.

We have heard that a Russian courier arrived yesterday *via* the Hague, with an account of the Emperor of Russia having refused to ratify the treaty proposed to Holland and Belgium. The refusal is said to be conditional, but we all know the meaning of such a phrase. The answers of the Austrian and Prussian governments have not been received, but we shall not be surprised when they arrive, to find them similar to that of Russia. This country has great reason to be displeased at the conduct of Russia in this affair. If, on receiving notice of the stipulations in the 24 articles, she had then dissented from them, and had recalled her Plenipotentiaries, it would not have surprised us, for Russia might have then urged that the 24 articles had been hastily and improperly signed by her Plenipotentiaries, in opposition to the spirit and letter of former protocols and declarations; but not having done so, and having allowed so long a time to elapse, after having received an account of the 24 articles, it is with a bad grace that she now signifies her refusal to the treaty, supposing it to be true as stated to us, that the refusal has arrived. —*Courier.*

Probable War between Turkey & Egypt.

Vienna, Dec. 12.—The last accounts from Alexandria are very unfavorable to the Porte. The Viceroy of Egypt has marched a numerous army into Syria, under the pretence of subduing the insurgents of Damascus; but the Porte had given him no orders to that effect, as it suspects that the insurrection at Damascus was excited by Egyptian emissaries, in order to promote the ambitious views of the Viceroy. Upon the receipt of this news, the exasperated Sultan immediately sent off four persons of high rank to Alexandria, for the purpose of inducing the Viceroy to stop the expedition, and of declaring to him if he did not implicitly obey, the Sultan would in that case consider him as a rebel, and would therefore call out all his forces against him. There is little hope, however, of the Viceroy paying any attention to these menaces, and of his giving up his long desired project of conquering for himself Syria as far as Mount Lebanon. The return of the Turkish fleet was not owing to the cholera, but to a notice given by the Viceroy that he would receive the fleet with cannon balls, if it ventured to come to Alexandria. War seems to be unavoidable.

The culture of the plant from which opium is derived has lately been imported into Egypt, where it has perfectly succeeded. It has been productive the past year of a profit of more than three millions of francs. The Egyptian opium is now in greater demand than that from the Levant and Asia Minor.

JAMAICA.

The brig Enterprise Salter, at Savannah, sailed from Montego Bay on the 19th January. Captain Salter states that a number of slaves had sought refuge in the mountains, and a second Maroon war would probably be the consequence. The disturbance among the slaves was most extensive and general in the vicinity of Montego Bay, and the paper of the 7th, gives a list of 106 sugar estates, works, &c. destroyed in the Parish of St. James alone.

On the 9th, Commodore Farquhar made a requisition on the captains of merchant vessels in Montego Bay for all their force, which was promptly met by the organization of their crews. The paper of the 14th, says: "As things at present progress, there is not likely soon to be a termination of hostilities."

The Savannah Georgian contains the following extracts from the latest Jamaica papers:

Montego Bay, Jan. 14.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had, in his absence, suspended the proceedings by Court Martial, and the Court House, which had been used as a prison, was becoming so obnoxious from the noisome stench, arising from so many *unkempt* and filthy beings, as likely to create pestilence, when a vessel was procured for the reception of such as were not immediately to be brought to trial. The following is a list of prisoners at present confined in the Court House:—41 prisoners besides persons kept as winesses, and many discharged to return to their properties, taking copies of the General-in-Chief's Proclamation with them: and there have been 9 shot, 13 hanged, and 3 under sentence of death.

On Saturday last, the ship Garland Grove arrived, bringing passenger the Rev. Mr. Burchell, Baptist Missionary, against whom strong evidence had been lodged with the Military authorities, to the effect that he had been instrumental in disseminating among the negroes opinions that tended to create the present rebellion and rebellious conspiracy which has overthrown every thing in the form of subordination, by acts of outrage and incendiarism, unparalleled in the history of any country. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, judging that if Mr. Burchell were to land, he might meet with violence, ordered that he should be transhipped from the Garland Grove to the Blanche frigate. His papers have been taken possession of by the officers of His Majesty's Customs, and have undergone, or will undergo, a minute examination.

Falmouth, Jan. 11.—It is with most heartfelt satisfaction we are enabled to communicate to this day's paper the comparatively tranquil state of this parish. The Negroes, on nearly the whole of the properties, are gone to their work. Immediate executions after trial—and summary executions on the spot—of the ringleaders, have had this desired effect. Of the rebellious slaves at Patre Pant estate, all the ringleaders, with the exception of Bacchus, have been taken, tried and shot. The head penkeeper at Spring Vale pen, in St. James's, a ringleader, is in custody; the negroes belonging to that property, who had all absconded, have, within two or three days, returned to their work. The scene is very different in the lower part of St. James's. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Willoughby Cotton, is in active operation against the Rebels; and with an overwhelming force of Regulars and Militia, if he succeeds in hemming them in, a great slaughter must ensue.

DIED,

In the borough of Allegheny, on the 16th inst. FRANCES HOLLINGSWORTH, daughter of William Robinson, aged 3 years.

TO LET,

THREE LARGE ROOMS, suitable for Library Rooms, School Rooms, Printing Office, or any similar purpose. Enquire of
JAMES R. SPEER,
No. 130 Wood street.
February, 21, 1832.—tfA

CHEMISTRY.

MR. RIDDELL respectfully invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, to attend a gratuitous LECTURE at the Grand Jury Room, this evening at 7 o'clock. It is the intention of Mr. R. to deliver a course of experimental lectures on *Chemistry*, and its applications to the *Arts* and *Manufactories*, to those who may favor him with their attendance.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1832.

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66. WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.
Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

NICHOLSON'S MECHANICS' COMPANION, or the Elements and Practice of Carpentry, Joinery, Bricklaying, Masonry, Slating, Plastering, Painting, Smithing, and Turning, comprehending the latest improvements, and containing a full description of the Tools belonging to each branch of business; with copious directions for their use, and an explanation of the terms used in each Art.—Also, an Introduction to Practical Geometry, by Peter Nicholson, Author of Carpenters' Guide, &c., illustrated with forty copper-plate engravings. Just received and for sale by
J. I. KAY & Co.
No. 51 Market street.
Feb. 21, 1832.

Irish Whiskey, Sperm. Oil, &c.

1 PUNCHEON superior Irish Whiskey, four years old, high proof, and sweet flavored;
8 Tierces Sperm. Oil, first quality;
5 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.
Just received and for sale by
R. GALWAY & CO.
No. 83, Bayard's Row.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 21.—3t*

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

INASMUCH as, under date of the 1st of February, 1832, by an advertisement published on that day, in the Pittsburgh Gazette, a large portion of the Harmony Society, at Economy, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, gave notice to the public of the revocation of all the authority and power claimed or exercised on behalf of said society by Geo. and Frederick Rapp—the undersigned, committee of the above mentioned portion of the society, feel it their duty to call upon all Banks and other Corporations, as also upon all individuals who have been, and are at this time, connected in any business transactions with the said George or Frederick Rapp, or their assistants and agents, to send in their accounts or other exhibits, up to the above mentioned date, to the undersigned committee, (addressing their communications to the first named subscriber, William Smith, Post Master,) so that the affairs of the society may be fully understood and regulated, and that an exact statement of all the debts and credits of the Harmony Society, upon the basis of a community of interest, may be made known to those interested. By this means, a speedy and general settlement between George and Frederick Rapp, or their agents, and this unincorporated society may be expected.
WILLIAM SMITH,
CHRISTIAN SMITH,
ISRAEL BENDEL,
JACOB DURR,
MICHAEL FORSTNER,
MATTHEW KLEIN,
ANTHONY KNAPPER,
AUGUSTUS SMITH,
ADAM SCHULE,
JOHN GEORGE WAGNER,
JACOB WAGNER,
BENOTUS ZUNDEL.
Economy, Feb. 15, 1832. [Feb. 21.—w3t.]

☞ The National Gazette, Beaver Republican, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Advertiser, will publish the above weekly, for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

TO LET.

THE subscriber will rent, upon easy terms, the Store Room and Warehouse, in Cross-Creek village, formerly occupied by Mr. David Wilkin, for one, two, or three years. The room is large and commodious, and as advantageously situated for business as any in the place.
JOHN STOCKTON.
Feb. 21, 1832.—3t.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, }
February 20th, A. D. 1832. }

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees, Creditors, and all other persons concerned, that the undernamed Executors and Administrators have filed their accounts in the Register's Office, for the county of Allegheny, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1832, viz:

James Ross, Jr., acting executor of Maria Butler, late of the Borough of Allegheny, deceased.

James Stevenson, surviving executor of George Stevenson, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

A. Brackenridge, administrator of the estate of John Wills, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Jane M'Claren and *Joseph Harper*, administrators of Hugh M'Claren, late of Findlay township, deceased.

A. Vanvoris, acting administrator of the estate of Elias Watkins, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.

Gabriel Adams, John D. Baird, and *William Holmes*, executors of the estate of John Burgess, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

Stewart Thompson, acting executor of Thomas Beatty, late of Wilkins township, dec'd.

Samuel Haslett, administrator of the estate of Samuel Haslett, Sr., late of Robinson township, deceased.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
Feb. 21.—w4t. *Register.*

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves, under the firm of SPIERS & RENFREW, for the purpose of building *STEAM ENGINES and TURNING LATHES.* Also, making Screw Stocks, Taps, and doing Turning, and Machine and Job Work generally.
They have rented that shop, in Second street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, formerly occupied by Francis Pratt, and are ready to execute any orders that they may be favored with.
GEORGE SPIERS,
JOHN RENFREW.
February 21, 1832.—2w3n

VENANGO FURNACE,

AND OTHER VALUABLE PROPERTY,

AT PUBLIC SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the 13th of March next, at 10 o'clock, at the Court House, in this city, will be sold, without reserve, all that valuable property, known as Venango Furnace, situated in Scrub-grass township, Venango county, two and a half miles from the Allegheny river.

The tract on which the Furnace is erected, contains four hundred and twenty-five acres, (patented,) of which ten acres are meadow, and thirty acres are now in wheat.

The Furnace is well built, with all the necessary out buildings of frame, and in good order, viz: A Casting house, Moulding room, Ware room for the Castings, a Wheel house, Bridge house and Coal house. A never failing stream, conducted to the Wheel in Pipes, under ground, from the Dam; so that the Furnace can be kept in blast all winter.

There is also a very comfortable dwelling house, a large store house, twelve houses for workmen, and convenient stables for three teams.

The supplies of Grain, Meat, and other articles used at iron works, are abundant in the neighborhood.

Adjoining is another tract of land, containing about five hundred acres, on which is an excellent Saw Mill, with an abundance of Pine and Hemlock timber: there are also several ore banks on this tract.

The Flasks, Patterns, &c., will be sold immediately after the above, an inventory of which will be shown at the time of sale.—Terms at sale.

By order of the Assignees of Ekin & Ledlie, and others concerned.
P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.
Pittsburgh, February 21, 1832.—2wts.

NARROWS OF HARPETH.

THE Subscriber will lease, for a term of years, at low rent, the FURNACE and FORGE he is at present building, with a good grist and saw mill attached to each establishment; also, a well regulated TAN YARD, with a tolerable stock of leather and bark. The furnace is situated on Beaver dam, a tributary of Harpeth, 9 miles south west. Immediate permission will be given to the lessee to provide stock, and entire possession when the works are finished, say in three or four months. These works are built on an extended scale, with every convenience for making iron. The subscriber thinks this situation combines more advantages for manufacturing iron, or almost any other description of goods, than any he has a knowledge of; having an unlimited water power at all seasons of the year, and that in perfect safety. It is situated 22 miles west of Nashville, and 8 miles south of Cumberland river. He also believes a mercantile business could be done to advantage. He would lease those works with or without sufficient farms of first quality of land, for their entire supply; together with stocks of cattle and hogs thereon, as well as grain and forage sufficient for the present year's supply, with about five thousand cords of wood on hand. He would also hire his forge and furnace hands, say refiners, chafery men, moulders, keepers, fillers, banksmen, colliers, miners, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, and wagoners, together with his farming hands and implements of husbandry. He will hire all or any part of those hands the lessee may be disposed to hire. He would also dispose of his ox and mule teams. It is the opinion of judges that have seen this forge, that it has sufficient capacity to make one thousand tons of iron per year, of which the subscriber has no doubt himself; and the quality of the iron made from the contemplated ore bank, is reputed as good as any in commerce. As there is a large surplus power over and above what the present works can possibly make use of, gentlemen disposed to embark in manufactures, say iron, cotton, or wool, would not regret a visit to this extraordinary water power. The situation is perfectly healthy, and abundantly supplied with good spring water. For nearly two years past, I have had from one hundred to one hundred and fifty hands employed at this place, and I am happy to say there has not been a death or even a solitary case of fever.—Much has been said about the general and extreme rise of water in this river. On that subject I can only say, that my mills have been in operation near 18 months, and their operations have never been retarded by high water, and I am confidently of the opinion that machinery may be propelled by overshot wheels and never be retarded by high water. The subscriber has no hesitation in saying, there is no site on the western waters that combines as much power and safety as the one in question. MONTGOMERY BELL.
February 21—w3t

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH NIGHT BALL.

THE Managers announce that the Ball will take place at the *Exchange Hotel*, on the evening of the 22d inst. Ladies will be received at the Penn street entrance. Gentlemen will procure Tickets of Admission at the Bar of the Hotel.

T. B. DALLAS,	C. W. ERNEST,
GEO. A. BAYARD,	GEO. A. COOK,
E. HARDING,	R. S. CASSAT,
S. P. DARLINGTON,	WILSON M'CANDLESS,
JAMES ADAMS, JR.	M. STACKHOUSE,
E. SIMPSON,	R. M. RIDDLE,

Feb. 17. *Managers.*

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
100 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 Hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

30 BALES COTTON;
40 hhds. LEAF TOBACCO;
100 bbls. LOAF SUGAR;
20 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
250 bbls. MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2, & 3;
100 bags COFFEE;
For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Feb. 17—tf Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

BRUSSELS, Ingrain, Venitian and Domestic Carpeting;
Floor and Table Oil Cloths;
Scarlet, Green, and Drab Floor cloth Baizes;
Splendid Piano, Table, and Stand Covers;
Hearth Rugs of every quality;
India and Dressed Door Matts;
Rug Fringes, Carpet Bindings.
Together with a general assortment of Venitian Blinds.

ADAMS M'FADDEN,

Having taken the extensive warehouse, formerly occupied by the Pittsburgh Manufactering Association, No. 26 Wood street, and next door below the Drug store of Messrs. Charles Avery & Co., is now opening the most splendid assortment of Goods in the above line that has ever been seen in this city, and to which the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen is most respectfully invited.

In addition to the above, while in Philadelphia, he engaged the services of an experienced Upholsterer, who will shortly be forthcoming, and ready to attend every call in his line, and perform his work in eastern city style.

As arrangements have been made with several of the most extensive importing houses to the eastward, a regular, general, and superb assortment of every article in the above line will be constantly kept up, and offered at fair prices, for cash, acceptances, or the usual credit. And as the above named intends to devote his whole personal attention to the concerns of this establishment, he will be thankful for the influence and patronage of his many friends. Pittsburgh, Feb. 17, 1832.

SITUATION WANTED.—The subscriber, being practically acquainted with the Steam Engine and Iron Foundry Business, would like a situation as superintendant of such an establishment. Satisfactory references can be given.

Those wishing a man in this capacity, will please call on Mr. John M'Faden, steam mill, Pittsburgh, or address CADWALLADER EVANS.
Feb. 14, 1832.—tw3w. Harrisburgh.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

GEORGE CAREY,

CORNER *of Baltimore and Charles streets*, Baltimore, has for sale a General Assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, consisting in part of *Waltham, Appleton, Lowell, Hamilton, Nashua, Exeter, Avery, and Pittsfield Manufactures*, which will be sold on favorable terms, by the Package or Piece.

February 7, 1832.—2w3m

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON.

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.

February 7, 1832.—tf.

European & American Agency,

MORE PARTICULARLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE undersigned intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a *Thirteenth Tour*, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh, about the first of December, 1832.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances could be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: In France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; lands, houses, and tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and reals collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of revertionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificates; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If required, reference can be given, in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Three lots in the town of Albion, in the state of Illinois, on which are erected beautiful stone buildings. Also, a farm adjoining said town, known by the name of Norwood, containing 320 acres of land, on which are erected a large and commodious dwelling house, and a two story distillery, &c. Also, 91¼ acres of land in Bart township, Lancaster county, Pa., *for sale Low.*

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 9, 1831.—tf

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*,	$130
Tuition in Music, - - - -	40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, -	24
Oil Painting, - - - -	40
French, - - - -	20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

TRAVELERS, TAKE NOTICE!!!

CAPS of every description are for sale at 16 Exchange Buildings. Where may also be had very superior Havanna Segars.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
16 Exchange Buildings.

N. B. Books for sale cheap. Feb. 17.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE

PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

A GOOD supply of the Life of Patrick Henry; by William Wirt, of Virginia. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Feb. 7. 51 Market street.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18. 1829.—tf.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

PLAYING CARDS, by the Gross, Dozen, or Single Pack, consisting of Eagle, Henry Eighth, Merry Andrew, &c. Also, very superior Real Havannah Segars; together with Books and Engravings. For sale by S. J. SYLVESTER, 16 Exchange Buildings. Nov. 29.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

25 CASES FUR HATS—for sale by M. ATWOOD, corner of Wood and Front streets. Dec. 2—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, Assignees of Thos. Fink, offer for sale the following property, situated in Pipe Town.—1 Steam Engine; 1 Rack Lathe, and Furniture; 1 Boring Mill, and Furniture; 1 Vice; 1 Circular Saw; 1 Crane, and Appurtenances; 1 Lot of Cast Iron; 3 Grind-stones, and Pulleys; 1 Lot of Boring Heads; 1 do. do. Patterns; 1 Set Engine Patterns. Also, the lease of a certain Lot, near the Engine House, and Stack of Chimneys. Also, a quantity of House Furniture—Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Carpeting, &c.

All the above articles will be sold at *private* sale, on or before the second day of April next, and if not sold at private sale by that day, then they will be sold at public outcry, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 7th of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Assignees*
JOHN LEECH, }

Dec. 27, 1831.—tf

WANTED—To take charge of and superintend a White Lead Manufactory—a man who understands the business well, and whose moral character and habits of industry can be highly recommended. Such a person can be informed of a very desirable situation, by applying to Cochran & Irwin, No. 108 Second street, Pittsburgh. December 2—tf.

A NEW Supply of the Diary Physician: in two Vols. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Jan. 20. 51 Market street.

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't
November 1

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near the corner of Fourth, now occupied by Hamilton Stewart. Enquire of WILLIAM HAYS.

February 3, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have formed a connection with Mr. *Wm. Riddle*, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mr. *P. H. Goodwyn*, of Florence, Ala. in the business heretofore conducted by them, and which will still be carried on under the style of FORSYTH & Co.

They will continue to transact a General Agency and Commission Business, and attend particularly to the *Receiving and Forwarding of Goods*.

To the former friends and customers of the House, they would return their grateful acknowledgements, with the hope, that a prompt and faithful attention to business, will procure for the present concern, a continuance of their patronage.

FORSYTH & Co.

Louisville, Jan. 1, 1832.—[Feb. 3, 1832.—3m]

FAMILY LIBRARY, No. 27.—*Palestine, or the Holy Land.* By the Rev. M. Russell, L. L. D. Just received and for sale by

D. M. HOGAN,
Feb. 17—2t. No. 73 Wood st.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

August 30, 1831

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodationg terms, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and arthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

September 20

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

NEW, LONDON ANNUALS, FOR 1832.

HEATH'S PICTURESQUE ANNUAL, a large 12mo, beautifully bound, with elegant engravings, by the first artists.

LITERARY SOUVENIR, edited by Alaric A. Watts, beautifully bound, with splendid engravings.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT and JUVENILE SOUVENIR, edited by Alaric A. Watts. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.

Dec. 23.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, }
WILLIAM SAMPLE, } Executors.

February 25, 1831.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

FOR SALE AT SYLVESTER'S—A large assortment of *CLOTH CAPS*, plain, and trimmed with fur. Also, Ladies' Down Tippets. Fur Colars, for the Gentlemen, and an assortment of Books, suitable for New Year's Presents. The whole will be sold cheap. 16 Exchange Buildings. Dec. 27.

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYERS'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by

S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

GOOD American made BLACK CAPS, at nine dollars per dozen, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, No. 16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh. Also for sale, Books, Prints, Segars, and Playing Cards. Oct 7

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

BANK OF GEAUGA AT PAINESVILLE.—The Notes of this Institution are received at this office, at 2 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, Number 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

January 17.

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office in Fourth street, between Wood and Market; adjoining the Office of Discount and Deposit of U. S. Bank. Dec. 9, 1831.—tf.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS

☞N. B—Immediate possession can be given

February 18—tf

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too successfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purchaser be governed in his selection by the *names* of the *manufacturers*, which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore*, and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under	
Virginia paper	1	$5	2
Camden	1	Pottsville	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Wilksbarre	2
New York city, gen.	1	Salisbury, Md.	2
Delaware	½ to 1	Scioto	3
Maryland, gen.	½ to 1	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Natchez	5	Urbana Bk.	3
Louisiana	5	Michigan	3
Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5	South Carolina	3
		Georgia and N. C.	4
		Canada	4
Canton	2	Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
October 11

SYLVESTER'S

Lottery & Exchange Office

NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid.* August 2,—tf.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29.—tf

WHITE FISH.—Just received from Cleaveland, Lake Erie, 30 barrels WHITE FISH, in fine order, of a superior quality—for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN.

No. 108 Second street.

Jan. 10.—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail

CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.

N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office Nov 15

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE.

150 CASKS, in prime order, just rec'd and for sale by

Nov 4 ESTEP & QUINBY.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf

DE LA MONTERAT'S

Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S

Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

NOTES OF THE BANK OF MICHIGAN will be bought for a few days, at two and a half per cent. discount; and all New York funds will be bought at very low rates. ☞The best price given for Guineas and Sovereigns.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
16 Exchange Buildings.

☞For Sale, Playing Cards; Superior Segars; French Prints, &c. Dec. 6, 1831.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } f
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.